

## New York Tribune.

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements.

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## Germany's New Tone.

The best thing about the latest German note is the unmistakable evidence it furnishes of a new temper in Berlin. In respect to American merchant ships Germany is now prepared to recognize the Declaration of London without regard to Great Britain's action. This is, to be sure, to be done merely out of regard for the United States, not for international law. But that is an unessential detail.

Berlin, it is plain, perceives that there has been a change in Washington. It recognizes that American foreign policy has taken a new direction since the Arabic incident. Count von Bernstorff, it would seem, has been able to convince his government of the changed condition which American public opinion has produced.

It is hardly too much to read into the Frye note the indication that Germany does not desire a break with the United States. If she does not desire a break there will be no more difficulty in reaching a settlement over the other questions that remain to be settled. If she does not desire a break there will be no more flagrant "incidents."

But it is worth remembering that the new spirit in Berlin did not show itself until it was plain that Washington would send no more notes and that the American people would endure no more debating, interspersed with assaults with intent to kill.

We shall hear much now, if Germany is really ready to settle this quarrel amicably, of moral force and the virtue of pacific persuasion. But the fact that cannot be escaped is that it was not until Germany recognized that moral force and pacific persuasion were eliminated that she was willing to change her course.

The German course now is not a "concession." It does not represent a surrender of any German right. Germany is restoring American rights, she is giving back to us what was ours and what she was prepared to keep from us precisely as long as we were "too proud to fight." That is all there is to the new note.

The real wonder must be whether, had she believed sooner that American statesmanship meant what it said, she would not have been prompt in giving us back our own.

## The British Budget.

It was to be expected that the British public would take the new war taxes with what "The Manchester Guardian" calls "resigned cheerfulness." The burdens of the war are colossal. To defeat Germany, or even to force a draw with Germany, will cost Great Britain an outlay at which the imagination even of a trained economist shudders. But it will cost far more to be defeated by Germany. Every fortune, every industry, every income in the British Isles would be impaired by German success, for German success would threaten huge indemnities, the lowering of British credit and a disastrous overshadowing of Great Britain as a factor in international politics, commerce and finance.

The British taxpayer will pay cheerfully because in paying he satisfies both patriotism and self-interest. It is cheaper for him to give than to withhold. Moreover, he has the assurance that, great as the new tax burdens are, they are clearly within the national resources. They are relatively less than the burdens assumed during the Napoleonic wars. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has had the courage to impose new taxes amounting to \$575,000,000—a 40 per cent increase on existing taxation. He has also wisely provided for interest payments on the enlarged debt and has set aside a sinking fund for its redemption.

These facts in themselves testify eloquently to the strength of Great Britain's financial position. She alone of the great powers involved in the war is doing something to meet its demands on a pay-as-you-go basis. The other powers are piling up debt. The German Imperial Minister of Finance, Dr. Helfferich, admitted last August that his new budget would not add to the burdens of the German taxpayer. That meant obviously that Germany was gambling on the chance of securing war indemnities and was putting off all thought of a reckoning with the debt situation until after the war—when the nation will be practically bankrupt. The British taxpayer is going deeper into his pocket than the German taxpayer is. But the former sees light ahead, and knows that even if the war lasts two years longer his government will never be forced, as Germany's will, to do business on a mere fact basis.

Great Britain's revenue is now \$1,360,000,000 a year. With the new taxes it will be \$1,935,000,000 a year. But the expenditure for this year will be \$7,950,000,000, and when the new fiscal year begins on April 1 next the British debt will have risen to \$11,000,000,000, not taking into account loans which may be issued

between now and April. By the end of the war the debt may rise to \$20,000,000,000 or \$25,000,000,000. But even that staggering load can be borne, and discharged eventually, if Great Britain comes through the war with her political prestige unimpaired and her control of the seas unbroken.

This is a war of silver bullets as well as of submarines, 42-centimeter guns, poisonous gases and high explosives. So far Great Britain has not done so much in the field as Germany, France, Russia or Austria-Hungary has. But she has mobilized her financial resources to greater effect than any other power has, and her financial endurance will tell in the end, perhaps, as much as Germany's remarkable feats in military organization.

## Austin Flint.

The name of Austin Flint was popularized chiefly by the notorious Thaw trials and associated in the minds of the average reader with a rabble of expert witnesses whose testimony had been a cause of some censure and much derision. But, useful as his services undoubtedly were on those occasions, it was not mainly as a psychiatrist, and still less as a professional witness, that he won eminence among the medical worthies of his time. Flint was first and foremost a physiologist, and though his original research work was somewhat too technical to be followed with much understanding by the multitude, yet his name was made familiar by the violent attacks of the anti-vivisectionists, who could not miss the opportunity to abuse a disciple and follower of Claude Bernard.

But it was not only in the field of experimental physiology that Flint was distinguished among his fellows. His work as an original investigator was perhaps what he valued most, and he had his reward in the esteem of his colleagues, but he did much other work that was more readily appreciated by the public. He was professor of physiology successively at the Buffalo Medical School, the New York Medical College, the New Orleans School of Medicine, the Long Island College Hospital and at Cornell University. Forty years ago he was appointed surgeon-general of this state, and many important offices were held by him in the years that followed. He was one of the founders of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and the first professor there of physiology and histology.

Dr. Flint was a voluminous author, and though the vast progress made in physiology since he was engaged in research has put many of his earlier writings out of date, his textbook is still famous. It is unfortunate that he should be thought of by the populace merely as one who by the dexterity of a smart lawyer was made to appear a pedant in the eyes of an ignorant audience.

## Bulgaria.

It is a simple matter to condemn Bulgaria and Bulgarians for the course they seem to have entered, which brings a new and real peril to the Allies. But simple justice to a people who have had for this country a real admiration and have shown gratitude on many occasions for the service that Robert College has rendered to them compels a fair statement of their case.

They owe their liberty originally to Russia, but once freed of the Turk it was Russia which sought to hold them in a political servitude only less humiliating than the Ottoman rule. It was Russia that procured the downfall of Alexander, a brave and patriotic prince. It was at the behest of Russia that Stambuloff was murdered, and he was the greatest and most patriotic of Balkan statesmen until the coming of the Greek Venizelos.

To Great Britain is chargeable the fact that Macedonia was returned to the Turk at Berlin and the Treaty of San Stefano which would have liberated and united the Bulgarian race set aside. France has at all times been the champion of the Greeks, and Bulgarian and Greek interests are utterly opposed.

At the close of the first Balkan war Serbia declined to carry out her agreement with Bulgaria and turn over to the Bulgars that portion of Macedonia which had been assigned to Bulgaria by the Serbo-Bulgarian ante-bellum agreement. Instead Serbia made an alliance with Greece and Rumania. In this situation Bulgaria, having endeavored to obtain Macedonia by direct negotiations, finally yielded to Austrian suggestion and attacked her allies.

Meantime, the Czar had sought to prevent this break, and finally telegraphed the Bulgarian Ferdinand demanding that he submit to a peaceful settlement. Ferdinand declined. Bulgar troops attacked Greece and Serbia and were defeated. Meanwhile the Russian Czar permitted Rumania to attack Bulgaria in the rear. As a result Bulgaria was overwhelmed. At Bucharest Russia assented to the division of Bulgaria's conquests between Greece and Serbia and to the seizure by Rumania of Bulgarian lands between the Danube and the Black Sea.

To these losses Bulgaria has never been reconciled. She now means to get back all she lost. But Serbia and Greece have declined to grant all she asked and Rumania has made no actual concession. Turkey, on the other hand, has ceded part of what she took back at the close of the second Balkan war.

If Bulgaria now casts her lot with Germany she may expect to get all of Serbia Macedonia. If Rumania remains neutral Germany will give her Russian Bessarabia and compel her to restore her stealings from Bulgaria. Greece will be permitted to take Southern Albania, now claimed by Italy, and the islands the Italians have occupied in the Aegean. She too, will then be compelled to cede lands desired by Bulgaria.

But if Greece and Rumania keep their faith with Serbia and enter the war against Bulgaria and the Central Powers, then the defeat of the Allies will be followed by the rearrangement of the Balkans to the greater advantage of Bul-

garia, who will be the "first friend" of the Teutonic powers in the Balkans.

On the other hand, if Bulgaria stays neutral and the Allies win, Serbia will acquire Bosnia, Herzegovina and a part of Dalmatia; Rumania will get Transylvania and Bukovina; Greece will get lands in Epirus and perhaps in Asia Minor. Even if a portion of Macedonia and of Thrace be assigned to Bulgaria she will remain permanently the smallest of the Balkan States. She will see her rivals increased in population and in wealth and she will have no chance to overtake them.

Taking ancient grievances, recent injuries and future prospects into consideration, self-interest and not wholly unwarranted concern for their future point toward a Bulgarian alignment with the Central Powers. Even if they win, she will become in a measure a German vassal. But if Russia gets Constantinople her state will be far more unsatisfactory. Finally, since the Bulgarian Czar is an Austrian by birth, he is naturally susceptible to Hapsburg influence.

The war has actually resolved itself into a struggle for the supremacy of the Near East. The possession of Constantinople will be one of the great factors in the peace that comes hereafter. If Bulgaria enlists for the Kaiser the whole Dardanelles campaign may prove a failure, unless the Allies can beat the Germans to the Golden Horn. And such a result would, on the whole, be advantageous to the Bulgars, who owe no one anything and have very real reasons for hating all the Allies.

It is too soon to say Bulgaria is coming in; her mobilization may be a final threat to compel the granting of her demands. But she must logically hope for Russian defeat, for Serbian extinction, and if she believes German success at all probable she will unhesitatingly elect for Hohenzollern against Romanoff.

## City Dollars for Noodle Shops.

Why New York City should constantly be assailed by its property owners as a miserably grasping tyrant, levying huge taxes and doing little for the payers of them, is bound to remain a deep, dark mystery. There never was a bigger piece of open-handed, drunken-sailor brand of generosity than the selection of the primary polling places—and the payment thereof. Mr. Ziegler, the new president of the Honest Ballot Association, points out that despite the law permitting the use of schoolhouses only twelve of the 2,000 places designated are schools. The rest include barber shops, pool parlors, boot-blacking establishments, a bird store, a couple of churches, tailor shops, laundries, butcher shops, even a noodle shop.

The cost of all this to the city will be about \$125,000, Mr. Ziegler figures. How little it could be made to cost could only be told by a careful canvass of the city property which might have been used free, for the polling places. At any rate, New York, at a time when every dollar in the treasury counts, is spending thousands on thousands of dollars needlessly. Could anything be more generous—or more wasteful—than this brand of politics which extracts patronage from every public function whence a dollar can be squeezed?

## A Brother Idiot.

"Yankee" is a name applied to Americans altogether indiscriminately by cut-throats. Captain von Papen had no particular section of the country in mind in his flattering reference to the inhabitants of the United States, though very possibly he would exclude from his category those Americans of German birth or parentage who have been vociferating their preference for the Fatherland. All the rest of us, North, South, East and West, may now consider ourselves welded into a homogeneous whole as "idiotic Yankees."

The term is not unmerited, though it comes with poor grace from a diplomatic guest of the country. If applied by one of ourselves it would have been accepted as a natural outburst of disesteem. There are very few of us who have not used on occasion an equivalent or a stronger expression to characterize the chaotic superficiality of the American point of view. Take some of our (at present) typical products—our laws (not a few) written and unwritten, our law enforcement, our grape juice, our strictly educational navy and evangelistic diplomacy—mix them all up into the sort of goulash which the mind of a foreign observer makes of them and then seek an adjective with which to encompass the resultant pot-pourri—Captain von Papen's choice will seem rather mild and friendly.

In return, therefore, for this evidence of his self-control, let us not be too hard upon the captain. He, no doubt, believes in blood as some of the more representative among us believe in grape juice. And doubtless, too, he puts as much store by intrigue and meddlesomeness, not to say indiscreet utterances in black and white, as some of us have by watchful waiting. Thus, though his weaknesses differ in kind from ours, their degree is not dissimilar, and we may acclaim him cordially as a brother idiot, while asking him please to go home or elsewhere because he knows us too well longer to merit our confidence.

Mr. Ford, having visited for the first time in his life a real submarine, remarks, "I do not believe we need engines of war." Is that why he proposes the construction of the jitney variety of submersible?

The "Deutsche Tages Zeitung" calls the French air raid on Stuttgart "cowardly." But of course the Zeppelin raids on London are brave and splendid exploits.

The investigations of the Seventh Avenue subway disaster have already produced five theories as to its cause. That comforts the travelling public greatly.

No Gas or Electricity in Constantinople.—Headline.

The Turkish crescent should furnish light enough.

## APPLES OF DISCORD

## City and State at Cross Purposes Regarding Fruit Prices.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
 Sir: There is much anxiety in the fruit and produce trade in particular and in the agricultural world in general over the bewildering of farmers, pseudo-reformers and receivers of fruits and vegetables here and in other places in the State of New York to harmonize the relations between Mayor Mitchell's commission for lowering the cost of farm products, notably fruits and vegetables, for consumers and the State Department of Foods and Markets, which is now holding a series of auctions of apples on the trees in orchards upstate in order to obtain the highest prices possible for growers. The latter work is in charge of John J. Dillon, who has been connected with a weekly newspaper in this city for several years, and of his auction manager, Herbert Emerson.

Commissioner Dillon and Mr. Emerson are doing their utmost to obtain the highest prices possible for fruits, while the Mayor's commission, headed, I believe, by George W. Perkins, was organized for the primary purpose of obtaining farm products at the lowest possible price it could for consumers. Thus we see city officials arrayed against state officials and state officials arrayed against our municipal authorities, and all the public seems to get out of the whole ugly mess is an idea of what politicians will do to project themselves into the limelight when a weak Mayor is at the head of affairs.

Municipal automobiles are at their disposal free of charge and little may be said at this time about the Mayor's food commission, since it seems to be taking a vacation. The State Department of Foods and Markets, however, is now busy inducing apple growers in Western New York and elsewhere to give Commissioner Dillon and Mr. Emerson their apples to auction. The first auction sale held under the auspices of the department was at Upper Red Hook on or about September 1. It was a failure. The highest bid for the best apples ever seen in the Hudson River Valley was \$3.15 a barrel. Some of the auction officials told the owner, Mr. William Teator, something that led the latter to bid in the apples for himself at \$3.25 a barrel, and the fruit was sold some days afterward to a commission merchant for \$3.30, or 15 cents a barrel more than the State Department of Foods and Markets could get for the fruit.

Last week we had another object lesson of how Commissioner Dillon's scheme of selling fruit at auction was tried and found wanting. Mr. Dillon's auction sold a car of state peaches on Tuesday at 17½ to 20 cents a basket and Jersey peaches as high as 55 cents a hamper. Another car of six-basket carriers of Elbertas was sold at 67½ to 70 cents; 14-quart baskets of extra fancy Elbertas at 37½ cents and fancy Elbertas in 14-quart baskets at 30 to 35 cents (mostly 32½ cents). These prices were considerably below those given for peaches of equal quality, size and color at a private sale on the docks.

Now both the Mayor's Department of Foods and Markets and the State Department of Foods and Markets say that their object includes, among other things, the elimination of the middleman, or commission merchant, and I, in common with many others, would be grateful if the Tribune would point out how the middleman can be eliminated or either bureau respected while one is trying to negative the work of the other. The city has nearly fifty unsolved murders on its hands since John Purroy Mitchell became Mayor; his administration has been the most extravagant ever known in the history of New York and his food supply commission the greatest joke since the days of Baranum. Isn't it time that the electorate of New York woke up and got rid of mountebanks who are preying upon the credulity of the farmer, humbugging the consumer and drawing large salaries from the city and state treasuries?

JOSEPH W. GAVAN.

New York, Sept. 20, 1915.

## For the French Wounded.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
 Sir: I crave the publicity of your valuable paper to make an appeal to British women and our sisters overseas.

Though many British women are giving all their time and money to running either their own private hospitals or public ones, we feel that there are still a great many women of means who, in spite of the many calls, wish to co-operate with their less wealthy sisters in supporting a hospital specially known as the British Women's Hospital, the first unit of which is for our French allies.

With the knowledge of another winter campaign and some of the severest fighting of the war still in front of the troops, we feel that this is a particularly favorable moment for British women to show their sympathy for their sisters of France, and as a token of gratitude at being spared and as a token of gratitude to the French government for its sick and wounded soldiers. We are appealing for \$50,000, of which \$25,000 is to be set aside for one year's expenses for the complete unit of 250 beds for France, the other \$25,000 toward our second unit for one of our other Great Allies and a convalescent hospital for our own soldiers.

We feel that the spirit of the gift is of as much value as the gift itself, and all contributions will be most gratefully acknowledged. We know that our sisters overseas, for a great object, will give gladly and freely.

GERTRUDE FORBES-ROBERTSON.

President Advisory Committee.

London, Sept. 11, 1915.

## For Civilization and Justice.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: For weeks and months I have been wishing to thank you for the good editorials that have been so fearlessly published from the beginning.

I have saved every paper and sent editions to my friends. You are right for civilization and justice. I only wish your President had the spirit of our grandfathers and thought of the coming future more as your paper inspires. Well, I suppose he sees different, but the day is fast coming, and now is the time he should act against all enemies and traitors.

I smile when the Germans write you that in three years they would like to see the Tribune editor reading his own paper. But it is far-reaching, and I do not see why we should not be protected against any such danger. Why are Germans allowed to store arms here?

WILLIAM JACKSON.

Brooklyn, Sept. 20, 1915.

## The Loan to the Allies.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: That the granting of the Allies' loan is of benefit to this country might be true, at least for the present. Should, however, in the course of this war, Uncle Sam be forced, through unforeseen circumstances, to take drastic steps against the Allies, he would find himself in a very awkward position. He certainly could not act like an independent man, knowing the Allies owed him \$1,000,000,000 without security. This seems to me to be the real reason for trying to secure this loan—to tie up Uncle Sam.

New York, Sept. 18, 1915.

READER.

## "I AM—FOR TOLERATING HIM!"



## THE SITUATION IN MEXICO

## President Wilson Censured for Aiding in Bringing on Chaos.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: By all the indications in the press President Wilson is going to recognize General Carranza as President of Mexico. This is the fruition of three years of "watchful waiting"—or by whatever terms the Wilson policy or lack of policy may be identified. It has not been an inert policy at all times. Some of its features have been strikingly aggressive. The prompt refusal to recognize Huerta given by President Wilson's inaugural was a most aggressive act. It destroyed the government of Mexico. It did it by annihilating Mexico's financial credit. Diaz left \$93,000,000 in the treasury. Madero and his "patriots" dissipated it. Huerta found the treasury empty. He could only maintain his government by borrowing, as governments do the world over; as England and France are trying to do to-day. These expect to borrow a billion dollars on pure credit. Destroy that credit and where would they be?

That is precisely what President Wilson's stated refusal to recognize Huerta did to Mexico.

Ordinarily non-recognition is not so vital a matter. It is the Monroe Doctrine that makes the difference. No matter what other governments recognized his government, Huerta could borrow no money unless the United States said, by recognizing him, that his government was the government of Mexico, which as a matter of fact it actually was.

Bands of savage bandits masquerading as "Constitutionalists" and using Carranza's name as a stalking horse were all that disrupted the reality of the Huerta government. It had behind it all the substantial people, all the intelligent people, of Mexico. These are now murdered, or exiled, and their properties, most of them with titles three hundred or more years old, have been confiscated by horse thieves, road agents and other crooks.

While by non-recognition President Wilson hamstrung the government of Mexico, he aided every band of outlaws by letting them supply themselves with arms which they paid for by looting banks, stores and mines, and by every shocking form of extortion, cheating and robbery. Their "governments" did not have to borrow money. At the start-off their "bluff" went with the American press and people, but the records in Washington now fully show that Carranza, Villa, Zapata and their ilk, while pretending to set up patriotic governments, were merely looters and bandits or "blinds" for looters and bandits. This is especially true of Carranza, whose army never fought even a skirmish.

The bandit bands who gave him pretended allegiance kept up the force till he wanted the larger part of the loot taken by Villa and some others.

Then they rebelled and headed "liberating armies" of their own. Zapata, for example, acknowledged allegiance to Madero and then to Carranza, but never ceased fighting against them, just as he has fought against every chief since Diaz.

Carranza's strongest man, Obregon, a leader of wild Yaqui Indians, now "feels his oats" and will surely rebel the moment Carranza should attempt to maintain anything like an orderly government with effective courts to pass on confiscations and other matters interfering with loot. So with all the other leaders.

There is not character and intelligence enough left in Mexico to-day to form a stable government. Her people are prostrate, starving. Fifteen millions of them are at the mercy of 150,000 savages.

The land question, which was to be solved by "Constitutional" success, is chaos. Urbino was murdered by Villa the other day for not paying over a share of the product of no less than forty haciendas he had confiscated for himself, dispossessing doubtless forty "clerics," each of whom owned "too much land."

This awful mess is wholly of President Wilson's creation. He has had control in his hands from the day he took office.

He alone put out Huerta, who at least could have preserved order, and failed to replace him with anything better than the "hope that her leaders of concert and energy" would in some way straighten matters out. Nothing of the kind has occurred. Only chaos, de-

struction, rapine, murder, fire and blight have replaced the prosperity founded by Diaz.

The government of Huerta was "founded" upon force, and President Wilson stated "the United States will not recognize or deal with such pretended governments." Now the recognition of the weak and cruel Carranza will have only the possible merit of consistency. Carranza certainly has no force; no force to control his outlaw chiefs and their savage followers; no force to preserve any semblance of order; no force to accomplish anything but uncontrolled horrors. Yes, one thing—if Carranza is recognized—he can, beyond doubt, set up a government of "watchful waiting." CASSIUS E. GILLETTE.

Philadelphia, Sept. 18, 1915.

## More Anserine Activities.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: May I be allowed to re-echo in your columns the warning cries of the sacred goose at the Capitol, who has again become vocable, this time not against the treason of military preparedness being hatched out at the Plattsburg camp, but against a subtler enemy in civilian clothes, the American reporter?

In their endeavor to penetrate the mists which have been hanging over Washington for months past, and which still show no sign of lifting, these gentlemen have been "hounding" (sic) our trusted friend, Count von Bernstorff, pursuing him up Fifth Avenue in "three taxicabs," scarcely allowing him time enough to draw another \$5,000 check for the good of our cause nor to hold further conferences with his coadjutor, Dr. Dumba. Pathetic sight, to which the movies alone could do justice!

"The Department of State," we are given to understand, "has communicated its feelings on the subject to more than one newspaper office." To what peril have we been brought by this eager search for one gleam of assured truth through the mystifications of a diplomacy?

"That keeps the word of promise to our ear And breaks it to our hope!"

But the real responsibility for the trials and tribulations of Count von Bernstorff, if we may believe the aforesaid sapient bird, lies not in the shifting and shufflings of German diplomacy, but in the "license of the press!" "Diplomats never suffer from it when stationed elsewhere." "Elsewhere" is happy thought in connection with Count von Bernstorff! Yet if he must remain with us and be pursued by newspaper men I suggest that a couple of columns from "The New York Evening Post" be read to them, which will either narcotize them or put them to speedy flight.

G. L. STOWELL.

Dorset, Vt., Sept. 17, 1915.

## "Sabotage."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: One of your friends asks what is "sabotage?"

Well, "sabotage" is a French word which not only designates the manufacture of "sabots," wooden shoes, but is also used for an operation consisting in gashing obliquely the wooden ties of the railroads to fix in them the chairs for the rails.

This settled, let me add that, some years ago, not far from Paris and in the time of those strikes fomented by German agitators, a few men had worked to repair a railroad, when an inspector discovered that most of the chairs were fixed in such a way that inevitably any train coming along would be overturned in the trenches.

"Quel sabotage!" (What a sabotage!) was the exclamation of the inspector, who, running ahead of the first train, flag in hand, managed to stop it just in the nick of time.

To the justice, the gendarmes, reporters, in fact, every one who afterward questioned him, the inspector, throwing his arms above his head, would first exclaim, "Quel sabotage!" And the next day the French press adopted the word "sabotage" as meaning a mischievous and criminal act.

Before that the word "sabot," taken "a figure," got in French a bad repute. It signifies a poor instrument of music, a bad liliard cue, in general everything which is no good. To sleep as a "sabot" means as sound as a brute.

HENRI DE LAFITOLE.

New York, Sept. 16, 1915.

## WHAT IS PREPAREDNESS?

## One More Discussion of the Subject That Never Gets Beyond Talk.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: We are frequently told that art and literature rest on sentiment; yet art and literature must have stronger foundations than this or they will not accomplish much. The development of painting, for example, does not rest solely on ideas which an artist will have, but men with analytical and scientific minds have to develop paints before an artist can paint properly, and if we look at the matter closely the chemical properties of materials in relation to the art of painting are very important, and many artists are imposed upon by having poor paint sold them; thus, if they paint in oils their painting may soon become yellow by the use of an inferior paint, or the canvas on which they paint may rot or rot for the same reason; or if they paint in watercolors these colors may wash or turn out streaky if the business man who sold the artist the paint and the manufacturer, who made the paint simply had business in mind and said to themselves: "There is a big demand for paints and we can sell almost anything."

Now, I hold that both in war and peace a nation can be imposed upon in the same way; thinking and principles must be back of all the affairs of that nation if that nation is to develop properly. It may seem an unessential thing to say that science is at the bottom of a nation's peace; but it is the very highest science where things that are better succeed things which are inferior. We cannot set aside the lessons which history has taught us, and we find that the best types of war machines used during a war become standardized after that war, and that many old inventions found to be outgrown are thrown aside. So when we find the question raised, "What is preparedness for war?" we find it a very large question, and we cannot discuss the question with truth, candor and confidence if we start out with the assumption that wealth needs no defense, and a nation says "I follow the laws of humanity" it must have the power to enforce these laws, and most of the Christian nations have this power to some extent, and we have been well told that none but a government by force, competent to back up its decisions, can be a world where, at times, assaults will occur.

Savages sometimes rebel against and destroy people who tell them of their faults. One man often starts trouble with another man by saying what he ought not to say. One nation should not call another nation low lived as a nation, but if there are people to be criticized in this nation these people should be criticized and not the nation as a whole. One man can repudiate the actions of another man, and we can say that nation leaders of a nation are wrong if we point out where they are wrong, but we should be careful how we make a sweeping condemnation of a mass of people.

Governments, as they exist to-day, have more to do with humanity, as a whole, than they formerly did; yet Greek and Roman principles still rule many of the affairs of life, and the Greek, who loved wisdom, said: "Every law not based on wisdom is a menace to the state." While the Roman, who was a practical man, said: "We must not use force until just laws are defied." Prudence will tell men to make laws because there are many disagreeable and formidable things in the world which would work against civilization if these laws did not exist.